



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Academy of Sciences on June 6, 1883, entitled 'Recherches sur la Conductibilité Galvanique des Electrolytes.' The Darwin medal was conferred upon Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., for his numerous contributions to the exact study of heredity and variation contained in 'Hereditary Genius,' 'Natural Inheritance,' and other writings. The work of Mr. Galton had long occupied a unique position in evolutionary studies. His treatise on 'Hereditary Genius' (1869) was not only what it claimed to be, the first attempt to investigate the special subject of the inheritance of human faculty in a statistical manner and to arrive at numerical results, but in it exact methods were, for the first time, applied to the general problem of heredity on a comprehensive scale. It might safely be declared that no one living had contributed more definitely to the progress of evolutionary study, whether by actual discovery or by the fruitful direction of thought, than Mr. Galton. The Buchanan medal, awarded every five years for distinguished services to hygienic science or practice, was given to Dr. Sydney A. Monckton Copeman for his experimental investigations into the bacteriology and comparative pathology of vaccination. The Hughes medal was awarded to Professor Joseph John Thomson in recognition of his contributions to the advancement of electrical science, especially in connection with the phenomena of electric discharge through rarefied gases. By virtue of Professor Thomson's own investigations, and of many others inspired and stimulated by him, this new field of knowledge had been widely extended, and it could hardly be doubted that the progress of this new department of knowledge would gradually enable us to see one whole stage deeper into the sources of physical phenomena.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

RULES OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION

RELATIVE TO GRANTS FOR RESEARCH.

Adopted Nov. 26, 1902.*

(1) Applications for grants may be made at any time and should be addressed to the CARNEGIE INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(2) The Executive Committee will carefully consider each application and decide upon it, but will not assign reasons for declining in cases where grants are deemed inexpedient.

(3) When a grant is made the applicant will be promptly notified to that effect.

(4) When a grant is declined the applicant will be promptly notified to that effect.

(5) An account of all expenditures, accompanied by detailed vouchers, must be rendered by the recipient from time to time as payments are made, and a complete statement at the conclusion of the investigation.

(6) All apparatus, books, and materials purchased with and all collections made by means of grants from the Carnegie Institution are the property of the Institution, are subject to its disposition, and are to be accounted for.

(7) A grant made for a specified purpose can be used for that purpose only. If the recipient desires to change in any manner the subject of his investigation, he should make an application, in the usual form, for a new grant.

(8) Any part of an appropriation not needed for completing the investigation for which the grant was made shall be returned to the Institution.

(9) Payments of grants will, in general, be made quarterly, but in special cases may be made more frequently.

* These rules appear on back of Application printed on opposite page.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION*

APPLICATION FOR GRANT IN AID OF RESEARCH

*CARNEGIE INSTITUTION**Washington, D. C.*

*I hereby apply to the Carnegie Institution for a grant of \$.....
for the purpose of conducting an investigation as follows:*

[Object of investigation concisely stated ; details, when necessary, in accompanying letter]

[How proposed grant is to be expended]

[How payments are desired—*i. e.*, whether in a single sum or in instalments, and at what dates]

As to the above request, I agree that

- (1) *I will enter upon the proposed research forthwith and prosecute it diligently.*
- (2) *I will place in the hands of the Secretary of the Institution on or before November 1, 190....., and at such other times as may be called for, a report of progress made and results achieved, with an itemized statement of expenditures.*
- (3) *I will not publish the results without first offering the manuscript to the Carnegie Institution for publication.*
- (4) *When the results are published, I will make due acknowledgment of the aid given by the Carnegie Institution, and, if the results are not published by the Institution, I will furnish it, at my own cost, with four copies of the publication.*
- (5) *In case a grant is made, I will strictly conform to the rules printed on the back of this application.*

Respectfully submitted,

[Name].....

[Address]

Date.....190.....

[OVER]

* We reproduce, without comment, the form of contract that must be signed by men of science who apply for grants from the Carnegie Institution.